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DEMOCRATS PLAN TO FIGHT FREAR'S REAPPOINTMENT

Use of the Kuhn-Frear feud as an instrument to divide sentiment among the Republican members of the United States senate is now said to be tentatively contemplated by Hawaiian Democrats in case President Taft holds to his promise to send the gubernatorial reappointment to the senate early in the coming session of that body. With its present Republican majority the Democrats are beginning to believe that the action mentioned above will be about the only line of procedure that will save them from another four-year term under Governor Frear, at the same time cutting off the greater part of the Democratic political patronage in this Territory for four long years. W. A. Kinney, who turned back at San Francisco from his intended Hawaiian visit, and Judge Quarles, who expects to leave for the East by the next boat, may be instructed to make a careful survey of the situation at the national capital, with a view to taking the initiative in a fight against the reappointment. Both have given out the word that their visit to New York is on private business, but local gossip persists in connecting their trips with Democratic politics.

FAIR COMMISSION

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of the commission said this morning that it is perfectly correct that the commission cannot see its way clear to make any kind of a creditable exhibit on \$100,000. The commercial bodies and various other public and semi-public organizations will be fully informed as to what the commission needs and what it will be spent for, and Chairman Wood says that when the Legislature meets he hopes to have public sentiment well defined on the subject of giving the commission an adequate appropriation. Dollars and Cents. Mr. Herold, in speaking of the subject today, said: "Hawaii cannot afford, both as a matter of local pride and as a matter of dollars and cents, to spend less than \$100,000 and we should spend less than \$100,000 in advertising this Territory when hundreds of thousands of visitors are in San Francisco. The exposition authorities expect a great deal from Hawaii and are prepared to do a great deal for Hawaii. We will have a very prominent site on the World's Building, and by putting up a small or insignificant structure there is going to be a very costly mistake. "People all over the mainland are ready to listen now to anything about Hawaii, and the best way after that is to come here and see for themselves. We will realize immediate returns in the shape of tourist traffic from any sum we may spend in our exhibit and building, if only enough is spent so that visitors are attracted to the building in the beginning and kept there after they enter."

Mr. Herold says that business conditions on the coast are excellent. "Even the stevedores don't seem to be in a hurry," he said, "showing that there is an anxiety as to what effect the Wilson administration will have on industry. In fact, Hawaii is showing more concern over the election than any other community. People on the mainland who are in closest touch with what is to be done by Congress and the president, assured us that there is no reason to look for disaster to the sugar tariff."

General trade conditions, he says, are brisk and Hawaii ought to enter the holiday season very cheerfully. He says that there is no indication elsewhere that sugar is going to be in for more than a moderate and bearable tariff reduction.

TIPS FOR FAMOUS SHIP

WALLEJO, Nov. 4.—The century-old Independence, for fifty years receiving ship at the Mare Island navy yard, is to be placed out of commission and her position taken by the cruiser Cleveland. The Independence probably will be turned over to the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company for exhibition purposes. The old ship has been a part of the United States navy since 1814. Orders regarding the Independence were received from Washington today. The cruiser Cleveland is now coming up the coast from Central America.

FAMOUS SOLDIER JOINS RANKS OF RETIRED OFFICERS

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence) WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Brig. Gen. George S. Anderson, Indian fighter and a veteran of Philippine campaigns, retires from active service in the army today on his own application, after forty-one years of duty. His resignation creates a vacancy in the grade of brigadier general of the line. His application for retirement was granted while Gen. Anderson was still in the Philippines. He recently returned on leave, and is now at his home in New Jersey. Gen. Anderson received his appointment to the Military Academy from New Jersey in 1867, graduating four years later and being assigned as a second lieutenant to the famous 6th Cavalry. After his graduation leave he was sent on frontier duty at Fort Hays, Kan., and had his first fight against Indians three years after he left West Point. This was while he was acting as engineer of an expedition to the Indian territory. The Indians engaged were the Cheryennes, Kiowas and Comanches. In 1875 he became aide-de-camp to Brevet Maj. Gen. August V. Kautz, then colonel of the 5th Infantry, who was in command of the department of Arizona. After Lieut. Anderson was relieved of that duty in September, 1877, he returned east and was assigned as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at the Military Academy. On being relieved in August, 1881, he returned to Arizona and was in the field in that territory in April and May, 1882, and again in Colorado in the fall of 1886. He received his captaincy in the 6th Cavalry in the spring of that year, and in 1881 became superintendent of Yellowstone Park, holding that position until June, 1887. At the beginning of the war with Spain Capt. Anderson was offered the appointment of inspector general of volunteers, with the rank of major, but declined it, preferring to remain with the 6th Cavalry. But he did not get into Cuba with his regiment, being placed in command of the 9th Cavalry camp at Tampa, Fla., in November, 1898, he became a major in the 7th Cavalry, but transferred back to the 6th Cavalry two months later. In the fall of 1898 he went to the Philippines as colonel of the 39th United States Volunteer Infantry, taking a prominent part in the Philippine insurrection. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel of the 6th Cavalry in September, 1901, and colonel of the 6th Cavalry in April, 1903. He went to the 1st Cavalry in September, 1906, and then to the 9th Cavalry in November, 1908. He became a member of the general staff in October, 1906, and served as chief of staff of the Atlantic division, and then of the department of the East. He was appointed a brigadier general in March, 1911, and was in command of the department of the Visayas in the Philippines when his application for retirement was granted.

Under the surface last session there was a wide difference of opinion in Congress about the present naval policy. This was not given much expression, but it was nevertheless an important element in the situation. It was one of the reasons for the difficulty in getting an appropriation for even one ship of the dreadnought type. The feeling of many members of Congress that the navy is becoming top-heavy with dreadnoughts, and that there are too few auxiliaries entered into the opposition to spending more for battleships.

Some of the members felt that the policy of naval construction is not satisfactory, that our constructors are chiefly engaged in purchasing after foreign constructors instead of setting out on original and independent lines, and that there is too much expense in the navy for heavy armor and too little an appreciation of speed. Discussions of opinion are also free over types of armament and other ordnance questions. All such differences tend to make it more difficult to get big appropriations for naval construction. At the same time, the situation this winter will be much more favorable than in the last session to get authorizations for dreadnoughts, and the friends of the bigger navy feel confident of getting at least two.

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GREEN PEACHES RIPEN UNDER ELECTRIC SPARKS

LONDON, Nov. 2.—Drops peaches can now be ripened in a few minutes by electricity. This remarkable discovery is the result of an experiment with a high-frequency electrical apparatus made by T. Thomas Baker, scientific expert. This is how the modern wizardry occurred: A spray of electric sparks was directed full on the surface of the fruit. Very soon, with the sparks flying off at all points of the peach, the green skin was seen to turn to a light brown color. The whole peach was completely charged with electricity, and sparks would even fly out of the fruit immediately any part of its skin was touched by the finger. After the current had been turned off the peach was left for a few minutes and then it was cut open. The ripening effect had penetrated almost to the stone. The fruit was luscious and juicy. "I am improving on my apparatus shortly," said Baker, "and soon it ought to be possible for hotels and fruiterers to purchase an apparatus that will ripen most kinds of fruit in a few minutes. In this manner people will be able to enjoy ripe out-of-season fruit at very little cost." The cost of ripening peaches by electricity is exceedingly small. "Say, Mame," said the girl who was chewing gum, "what's a bull moose?" "Don't you read the papers, Gladys? A bull moose is one of these new parties." "Oh, I know. But you don't mean new parties. You mean fresh parties."

WORK OF Y. M. C. A.

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The movement is only a little over a year old, being established in April, 1911, but is spreading rapidly and the local Y. M. C. A. is this early getting into the game. In speaking of the organization, physical director Lau said, this morning: "Thus far there are over four thousand members in the Health League throughout the United States and it is the aim of the league to increase this number to ten thousand. Honolulu will provide at least one hundred members to start off with and it will be planned to get others interested." Accommodations, Service and Meals unsurpassed, at the "Pleasanton Hotel."—advertisement

ANOTHER FIGHT ON WARSHIPS COMING

Wise Ones in Congressional Lore Predict Row at Next Session

By C. S. ALBERT (Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence) WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 7.—Another big fight in Congress over the question of appropriating for battleships is looming up. Such a fight occurs every session, but last session it became of unusual intensity. This winter, also, it is expected to be intense and bitter. The remarkable assembling of the fleets at New York, the review and maneuvers, will have a bearing on this controversy. Friends of two or more battleships annually will make use of the magnificent showing made by the fleet at New York to help their cause. Moreover, there is always a certain amount of enthusiasm for the navy stirred among those who behold a great naval spectacle like the one in New York harbor. This will tend to bring public sentiment to the aid of the movement for a greater navy. Secretary of the Navy Meyer is expected to urge Congress to authorize three battleships, to make up for the failure to authorize more than one last session. Thus far, little likelihood of such action appears. However, it is quite possible that a compromise will finally be made on two battleships. Before the Presidential campaign the Democratic leaders in the House were especially anxious to make a showing of economy. After the election it is not anticipated their anxiety on that score will be quite as strong. It is anticipated the House leaders will give way to the demands for appropriations along several lines, and so public buildings, rivers and harbors, and more battleships as well. The rapidly with which the fleets of Great Britain, Germany and Japan are building up is a big factor in the situation. The cry that the United States is falling too far behind in the race for naval power is familiar, but nevertheless potent. It is not an easy one to resist in Congress. This will develop this winter. It involves some of the leading powers of Europe, as Austria or Russia. Think Navy Top-heavy.

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GEN. MACOMB

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one of the diminutive Benet-Mercet automatics. The guns stand less than 3 feet in height, so that the operator has to lie prone to work the sights and fire. After the last phase of the problem had been completed, the general expressed a desire to see what his rifle could do in the way of long range marksmanship. He threw himself flat on the steaming ground, kept the "bang" of the traversing and elevating gear, and turned loose a fusillade of 20 shots at targets 1500 yards away, mere dots against the background of the Waianae hills. In fact, so misty was the atmosphere that the card-board targets, cut to represent a sneezing marksman, could only be picked up with the telescopic sights. With a spit and rattle that brought back memories of Chinese New Year, the clip of thirty rifle cartridges was emptied in broken volleys. Then the targets were inspected, and the signal flag wig-wagged the news to the firing line that the general had scored 5 hits, a remarkably poor percentage and quite exceptional for a novice operator. Major Julius Paon, First Infantry and Major Crulshank, First Field Artillery, also fired with good results. The tests have brought out several important points relative to the handling of machine guns grouped in war strength companies. One is that platoon columns lack safe formation for battery advancing over rough ground at a range of 1000 yards, or even up to about 1500 or 2000 yards, provided that an interval of 20 yards was maintained between columns, so that bursting shrapnel would not do damage in more than one platoon. With machine guns playing on them, troops will have to deploy, well before they get within accepted rifle range, and therefore in guarding a defile, bridge, or some other narrow place through which a column must pass, the automatics are invaluable. Another bit of information gained seems to be that the Benet-Mercet type, while very portable and therefore superior to the heavier Vickers machine, was too low to the ground to be effective in brushy country. An alternative tripod, capable of being raised a foot or so higher than the present front support, will probably be recommended for adoption. Another thing badly needed for machine guns is a fixed base range finder, the present Weston range finder being accurate only in the hands of an experienced operator. This morning the three machine gun platoons had their record firing, which winds up the work. The guns fired at certain fixed ranges prescribed by the War Department, and from

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THE CLARION



THE CLARION

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Further information and prices will appear in Saturday and Sunday newspapers.

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New Holiday Novelties

SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS ARE NOW BEING SHOWN

Character Dolls and Bique Body Dolls in all sizes—a wonderful collection of plush animals—Polar Bears, Elephants, Camels, Zebras, all kinds of Dogs, Monkeys and Geese.

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